departure would probably not take place till the middle of June, as Captain Sands was waiting the result of the mission of Colonel Sherburn, who had gone to Paris for the purpose of recovering the remains of the late Commodore Paul Jones, which, if found, are to be brought to the United States in the St. Lawrence, by order of the United States government. The captain and officers of this splen did frigate were making themselves most popular by their polite attentions to the numerous visiters of the ship. On the 19th ultimo, James H. Wolff, Esq , the Consul at Southampton for the republic of Chili, and Vice-consul for Nicaragua, and the States of Central America, paid an official visit to the St Lawrence, and was received in the prescribed form, the ship firing the customary consular salutes from her batteries on the embarking and disembarkation of Mr. Wolff. The reception of this gentleman by Captain Sands and his officers was most cordial and gratifying, and the interest of the visit was by no means lessened from the fact of the prominent and intimate connection existing between Mr. Wolff and the leading journals of London and the United States, whom he so ably represents at Southampton. On the day of the Washington's departure, an address of congratulation was presented by the Mayor and corporation of Southampton to Captain Sands, in which the worthy commander and his officers were invited to a grand banquet, which was to be given on the 23d of May, at the council chamber, and to which Mr. Abbot: Lawrence, the American minister, and Mr. J. R. Croskey, the United States Consul at Southampton, were to be invited. The banquet was also intended to embrace the commander and officers of the Turkish steam frigate Ferza Baari, Vice Admiral Moustafa Pacha, General Gerneladim Pacha, His Excellency M. Constantine Mussurus, the Ottoman Ambassador, and other high functionaries connected with the Turkish frigate, and with her visit to the port of Southampton, where she touched with a eargo of valuable goods for the great Exhibition.

Serious Railway Accident in England—Four Americans injured.

[From the London Times, May 21.]
We regret to state that a most fearful accident occurred at this place (Clay-cross) list night, by which the lives of two gentlemen have been sa-crifteed, and many other persons seriously injured. From personal inquiries made on the spot, and also from information obtained from Mr. Smith, one of the directors, and Mr. Mills, we have learned the following particulars, which may be relied upon as correct—

It appears that the express train, which starts from London at 5 p. m., leaves Derby at 9.5 p. m. About five minutes after the express left the Derby station, it was followed by a goods train. The former pursued its rapid course until it had passed it the Clay-cross tunnel, when, in consequence of the eagine becoming disabled, it was brought to a stand. The goods train continued its course, and about 10 minutes after the express train had passed the Clay-cross station, it followed at a speed of about twenty miles an hour, and directly afterwards ran with tramendous force into the passenger train, then stationary. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued, for amidst the crashing of the carriages and the shrill whistle of the locomotives, rose the piercing cry of the affrighted passengers. As soon as possible, attention was directed to the sufferers. Mr. J. Meynell, of Tapton grove, near Chesterfield—an active and intelligent magistrate, whose death will be greatly felt—and Mr. J. Slake, of the firm of Blake & Parkin, merchants, Sheffield, were foun it to have received fatal injuries; and most of the passengers were more or less seriously injured.

The necident was immediately telegraphed to Derby, and about midnight several of the company's officials arrived on the spot. Those of the passengers whose bruises were not of a very serious character were, after a few hours delay, forwarded to their respective destinations; but those whose injuries were more extensive and dangerous were accommedated at the station and in the immediate vicinity. The catastrophe soon became known in the neighborhood, and the local surgeons, with others from Derby, to the number of seven or eight, attended and rendered valunble assistance in alleviating the pain of the injured passengers. It appears that the express train, which starts

attended and rendered valuable assistance in alleviating the pain of the injured passengers.
The following is a correct list of the sufferers, to gether with the nature and extent of their in

juries — Mr. John Meynell, of Tapton grove, near Chesterfield, one of the magistrates for the county of Derby—dead.

Mr. John Blake, of the firm of Blake & Parkin, file, and steel manufacturers,

Mr. John blake, of the firm of blake & Parkin, railway spring, saw, file, and steel manufacturers, Mendow Works, Sheffield—dead.
Mr. Johna Todhunter, Dublin—both legs broken.
Mr. Joshua Todhunter, Dublin (brother of the above)—collar bone fractured.
Mrs. Tennant, of Charlestown, United States—fracture of the thigh bone.
Mr. Tennant (husband of the above)—seriously bruised.

bruised.
Mr. Hallam, of Derby-broken arm.
Mr. E. Broadbent, ef Barrack Tavern, Sheffield

Mr. Horneastle, of the Royal Oak, Pond street,

Mr. Horneaste, of Sheffield—bruised.
Mr. Ashforth, Weldon street, Sheffield—bruised.
Mr. Ward, of Boston, United States—bruised.
Mr. Beebe, of Boston, United States—bruised. Mr. Blacklock, of Dumfries—fractured ankle. The Rev. W. Ather, of Dublin—both legs inju

The Rev. W. Ather, of Dublin—both legs injured.

James Ainsworth, a porter, in the employ of the
company, and who was in the guard's break of the train at the time of the accident-seriously officials of the company are extremely re

inetant to give any information as to the cause of this unfortunate affair, but it is alleged by the pas-sengers to have arisen in consequence of the guard of the express train having neglected to signal the accident to the approaching goods train.

The inquest is appointed to be held to-day.

The Terrible Uproar in London—The Crystal Palace Speculation.

"Perhaps, you can tell me, sir," said the editor of the Ronchy Journal to Martin Chuzzlewit, "perhaps you can tell me, sir, which of Mr. Jefferson Brick's war articles produced the most amazin' sensation among them people at Windsor—which of 'em sent the prime minister a fizzlin' down stairs, and chawed up that rotten old country most particular?" What Martin Chuzzlewit could not communicate, we are happy to say we can. The article which has produced the greatest effect on the world since the declarations of Luther, is that published in the New York Heroid, some six weeks ago, respecting the Great Exhibition, and which, with its 'very natural speculations' upon socialist mobs, sackings of the

charations of Luther, is that published in the New York Heroid, some six weeks ago, respecting the Great Exhibition, and which, with its "very natural speculations" upon socialist mobs, sackings of the Tuileries, partitions of England, new federal republies, and (harleston and Liverpool unions, we transferred to our own columns. What it was, the reader can perhaps recollect; what it did, he may now learn from the amouncement of the journal itself:—

"As soons the New Fook Heroid reached London, it appears to have excited extraordinary apprehensions. The Prime Minister sent off a note instanter for the Duke of Wellington. The Ministers tendered their resignations. Lord stanley tried to form a new cabicut in vain, and the politicians, so self-condient in the yeomanny and in the business population, did not even dure to venture on a general election. England trembles from hop to toe; and even the Queen who has considerable sorre, was so much frightened that Prince Albert regret led that an American newspaper, containing such alarming suggestions, should have reached the shores of happy Albien. With the epsed which an emergency only can create, 3000 brilliant bayenets briefled in the neighborhood of Hyde Park, besides countless parks of artillery, ready at a moment's call. The Tomes treated the meaning intelligence with a terrible anxiety to be cool, affecting to laugh, and appearing very much like a traveller in some great dark forest, whistling to keep his cour age up, while leoking backward and forward to see some frightful spectra at every turn.

Such, according to the information received in New York, was the state of England and of our word of the courrence to the graver opportunity of instructive moral:—

Trifles in such cases, have a more important significance than great actions or great events. There must be something rotten in the government of England, or sever could such alarm be raised by a parsgraph in an American newspaper. There must be soon good ground for apprehension when a sign it missile, sent

"We can assure our extemporaries" says the editor.
"that though we gave them the information that has ceting speculations. acted like yeart in setting the population and government into a forment, and though we threw out the suggestion that the red republicans and white-livered republicans hemsile to another that come to les se came and the

question what does not exist, and these decialmers about liberty are perfectly harmless. We only hope that Col. Mayne and his police will catch some of them, brush their white hats and dust their coats—not forgetting to apply a little water to their faces—and we shall be much obliged for the favor."

We do not doubt the correctness of these second thoughts. The Herald, we dare say, is well informed on the matter, but wasn't it rather too bad to frighten us with the story, and to launch such a "playful missile" at our new glass house!

We cannot tell which of the intelligent looking strangers, who cluster about the Greek slave, may be discharging the duties of correspondent for the New York Hould, but he will be able by the next mail to correct the somewhat confused perceptions of his friends across the Atlantic. The article in question did certainly receive a kind of notice at the hands of the English public, but its appearance was not exactly the signal for all the convalsions enumerated. Ministers have not resigned, to the best of our belief, since the middle of February, though rather pointedly invited so to do. The Duke of Wellington has not been a second time called in, neither has Lord Stanley's appetite for office been perceptibly sharper since the arrival of his American grindstone. As to the "30,000 brilliant bayonets," it is a fact—either satisfactory or not, as people may think, but nevertheless a fact—that there are not so many by 5,000 in the whole of Great Britain, guards included; nor could we muster such a force if we called out all the general officers on half pay, and armed them with revolvers Great Britain, guards included; nor could we muster such a force if we called out all the general officers on half pay, and armed them with revolvers from the American stall. The "countless parks of artillery," too, were an unlucky conjecture, for we probably could not get thirty pieces together, even if we borrowed the beautiful steel gun exhibited by the Zollverein. If our American friends wish to see a representation of the actual "conspirators and assassins" of May the lst, they will find a true picture in that week's Pauch.

The American journal is evidently ill at case on this subject of the World's Fair, and Brother Jonathan's attitude altogether very much resembles that

than's attitude altogether very much resonables that lately ascribed to the hippopotamus on the arrival of the young elephant call. He does not like the look the young elephant calf. He does not like the look of the Exhibition, or its attractions, or its wonders, or its profits. On the last point especially, he is lamentably restless and ferful, telling up the receipts and outgoings perpetually, and always arriving at a larger balance than before, in favor of ourselves, and consequently against our victors.

The Heada sets down £080,080 as sure to be taken at the doors and always are laborated to the larger balance.

riving at a larger balance than before, in favor of ourselves, and consequently against our viciters. The Heads sets down £39,000 as sure to be taken at the doors, and, after deducting £195,000 for the cost of the building, makes a gain of £291,000 to begin with. Then there will be half a million of foreigners at the least, who will spend, on an average, "over 100 dolfars cach," giving an "aggregate of 50,000,000 loliars to be distributed in a few months among the bourgetsia of the English metropolis." "This," adds the goodnatured critic, "is no trifling amount to be added to the wealth of a single city by foreigners, and will, of course, as was expected, make the shop-keepers of London more loyal than ever they were." In the next place, we shall gain the desired opportunity of "pirating the inventious" of foreign countries, though to be sure America has not multiplied our chances in this respect by the display of her own productions. But our geand object is "peace—reace with all the world:" and yet we are acting in no such spirit as to deserve the smallest praise. We have "no feeling of philanthropy," no expansive affections, no religion. We want peace literally in self-defence, because we have no means of going to war. "As Senator Allen, of Ohio, remarked in Cengress, England could not be kicked into a war with any State on any question whatever." So we are peacemaking for the bare life, and Mr. Cohden's association is a veritable committee of public safety—n thing less. The American journalist does not, it is true, absolutely reject our proflered hand, but his greeting, to say the least is not civil—"The British see that their supremacy is gone—that the glory of lehabed is departed, and the cowed bully becomes the abject sycophant. England sees that her destiny is under our control."

This is an unpromising kind of peace, but we must hope for the best, and get on with our Exhibition in the meantime. On one point the New York "calculations" are characteristically true. The thing certainly does pay, and our ow

ments of others, we recommend visiters at the exhibition this morning, to walk to the eastern end of the building, and there, taking their stand, as they will find no difficulty in doing, under the wings of the American eagle, to moralize on the following

of the American eagle, to morante on the following character of the scene before them:—
Our opinion, then, of this great show is, that it originated in selfishness; that it will tend to advance peace throughout the world, as was intended it should; that it is a Yankee trick, to make the rest of the world contribute to England's wealth; that, as far as arts and manufactures are concerned, it will be a failure; and that, on the whole, it looks like a gigantic hombug.

The French Republic. The correspondent of the London Times, write

from Paris, under date of Monday, May 19, at 5 P. M .:-

P. M.:—
That the approach of the year 1852 should be looked for with much anxiety in France, is natural. This disquietude is, perhaps, less attributable to any actual and positive evils existing in the country than to the unhappy divisions of political parties, and the uncertainty as to the particular course that may be adopted by the National Assembly when the important questions already known will be submitted to it. As the period hastens on, the question invariably asked is, "What will the Assembly do?" Whatever may be the final decision of that body on Whatever may be the final decision of that body on Whatever may be the final decision of that body on the conflicting points of a total or partial revision of a constitution which all parties, whatever they may say, feel in their hearts to be incomplete and injurious to the interests of the country, it may be safely asserted that the Assembly cannot remain passive. The terrible law of necessity will force it into action, even though party rivalries, party hatreds, and defective patriotism would otherwise neutralize it. The dangers resulting from those disordant elements—the total revision men, the partial revision men, the anti-revision men, begitting tial revision men, the anti-revision men, legit-mists, Orleanists, fusionists, regentists, moderate and red republicans—that exist in the legislative body, will be obviated in the event of the national body, will be obviated in the event of the national will, as is expected, pronouncing itself in an unmistakable manner. It is believed that, before long, petitions from one end of France to the other will cover the tables of the Assembly, some demanding the complete revision of the constitution, others more explicitly calling for the prolongation of the powers of the President, or, at least, his reeligibility; but all insisting upon the country's issuing from the abyss into which the ambition of place-hunters plunged it three years ago. If there

issuing from the abyss into which the ambition of place-hunters plunged it three years ago. If these demands be as general as is supposed, it is difficult to see how they can be resisted or rejected,

The present is not an inopportune period for the calm consideration of the question. It is true that for some time past the country has been uneasy as to the future; but even in those places which are most frequently the seat of disorder, material agitation does not appear. You may traverse every part of Paris without seeing a single group of a dangerous or suspicious character. The clubs are shut up, and no lerocious harangues rouse the passions of the deluded or the bad. If those whose only profession is conspiracy still meet together to hatch impossible plots, we hear little of them. Their meetings have either become less frequent, or are considered so contemptible as searcely to deserve notice. The great danger that menaced social order a year and a half or two years ago, the uncertain spirit of the army, was either much exaggerated, or has ceased to exist. The menuts or outrages occasionally of army, was either much exaggerated, or has ceased to exist. The insults or outrages occasionally offered to single soldiers on their return to their barracks by drunken socialists, and the hatred to all who wear a uniform which may be detected in the socialist press, would lead us to suppose that very little hope is entertained from that quarter. No socialist print records, as before, acts of fraternisation between the army and the revolutionises. In so large a mass as the French army, it is impossible that some members should not be infected; but the prompt and careful separation of the masound parts from the body, and the rare intercourse that now subsists between the demaggues and the army, have, to all appearance at least, restored the latter

subrists between the demagagues and the array, have, to all appearance at least, restored the latter to a heaithy condition. Those who are best as quainted with its organization and its present sprit, assert fearlessly that, in case of emergency, the army would do its duty.

So far as agitation is concerned, it seems to be in great part confined to the journals, and the contrast between the quiet condition of the capital and the departments and the violence of the pressis great and striking. Were this people as morally courageous as they are physically brave—were they not so dispirited at the bare prospect of inture evil, which might be averted by timely energy, there would be every hope for the country.

It is difficult to believe that the financial situation of the country is in a state of ruin, even with

every hope for the country.

It is difficult to believe that the financial situation of the country is in a state of ruin, even with all the uncertainties of the future and the evils of the past, or that the sources of its revenues are dried up. I have before me the returns of the receipts, classed under distinct heads, of the first four months of 1851, as compared with those of the same months in 1819 and 1850. I find, under the head of Stamps, an increase of 10,316,000 f. in 1851 ever 1849. In customs, to be sure, there is a falling off of 5,380,000 f. for the same period of four months; but in indirect contributions—taxes on articles of general consumption, though not all of necessity—there is an increase of 10,673,000 f.; and under the head Pest Office Department appears an augmentation of 834,000 f. Total increase for that period, 16,443,000 f. Again, as between 1851 and 1850, I find under the first head, as above mentioned, an increase of 2,270,000 f. in favor of the first four months of the present year; under the second head, an increase of 750,000 f: under the third, an increase of 3,975,000 f. Total in favor of 1851 over 1850, 9,229,100 f. Without going over the items in the returns 1901. Without going over the items in the returns

for April of the present year, as compared with April, 1849, the increase for that single month over the corresponding one of the latter year is 5,676,000f. The same returns show that the proceeds of the indirect contributions for the first three months in 1847 were 70,402,661f; in 1850, 88,509,031f; and in 1851, 73,418,336f; and the receipts from the same source for the single month of April were—in 1847, 22,842,888f; in 1850, 24,207,316f; and in 1851, 25,333,522f. SSSf; in 1850, 24,267,316f; and in 1851, 25,333,432f. Such a state of things is not a motive for despair. Were political parties to lay aside their protensions, and to co-operate in the establishment of any government that promised stability and maintained order, the country would soon recover from the effects of the convulsion it has so lately passed through. If the leaders of parties will not, the country will, it is to be hoped, take its cure into its own hands.

The information collected during the last week relative to the commerce of Paris, indicates an improvement; and, although the principal manufacturers have not received any large orders during that time, still there is a certain degree of activity observable, which may be regarded as the procursor of better times. Certain trades, such as brass-

that time, still there is a certain degree of activity observable, which may be regarded as the procursor of better times. Certain trades, such as brassfounders, jewellers, milliners, hatters, and cabinet-makers, have so considerably reduced their stock, by orders from the provinces, that they have found it necessary to re-engage many of the hands they had discharged. The accounts from the provincial towns for the same period are equally favorable. The enormous reduction in the price of raw silk and cotton has compelled the manufacturers to make a corresponding reduction to the shopkeepers, who profit by the fall in prices to replenish their show-rooms. Credit, however, is still very much restricted, and the weekly account published by the Bank of France demonstrates, by the small amount of commercial bills discounted, that the system which sprung up after the revolution of 1848, of buying and selling for each only, is still adhered to. Accounts from the agricultural districts state that the cold and wet weather which has so long prevailed has injured the appearance of the growing crops, and has consequently caused a trilling rise in the Corn markets. The immense supply of flour in the Paris stores has, however, deterred purchasers from offering more than an advance of 1f. a sack. The highest price quoted is 15f. for the sack of 15f. kingtranmes. Wheat has risen in the markets of Meaux, Cambrai, and Pontoise. It has fallen in price, however, at Bordeaux and Rouen. At the fair of Chartres, on Thursday last, there were at least 20,000 sheep offered for sale, a considerable number of which were purchased for the English market. At the fair of Tulle, fat oxen brought a fair price; at the fair of Tulle, fat oxen brought a fair price; at the fair of Tulle, fat oxen brought a fair price; at the fair of Tulle, fat oxen brought a fair price; at the fair of Tulle, fat oxen brought a fair price; at the fair of Tulle, fat oxen brought a fair price in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, mileh cows and horses were eagerl were eagerly bought up at a considerable advance as compared with the preceding fairs. A letter from Aubenas, in the department of the Ardeche, states that a terrific hail storm had completely stripped the mulberry trees in that neighborhood of the few leaves which had escaped the effect of the white frost experienced during some nights. It was feared that this disaster will have a serious effect on the silk crop. The consignments of wine received by the brokers at Bercy continued to be numerous. Prices remain stationary. The accounts received from the wine-growing departments, respecting the effect produced by the late frost on the vines, are contradictory. In the direction of Issoudon, the vines are backward, and have not suffered. The vineyards at Saunur, on the contrary, have been completely destroyed. The cold weather has been less injurious in the south, in the department of the Rhone, the vines present a most favorable appearance.

The German Confederation,

Intelligence from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, May 17:-

May 17:—

Germany is waiting for the re-assembling of what has been re-constructed, and no sooner formed than dispersed. The principal actors of the political drama are at Dresden, and leave the stage here for the time unoccupied, or filled only by supernumeraries. Visits and diplomatic dinners are the only kinds of activity the bearers of the future of Germany are engaged in at this moment in the free city. General von Peucker, the Prussian military envoy, is to give a grand banquet to-day, for which numerous invitations have been issued. M. Von Roechow gave one just before he left; and most probably Count Thun will give another when he returns. These small courtesies of political life are practicable among the very limited number of federal representatives; they all know each other, and they can all meet without filling a very moderate sized dining room. Very different was the state of things when the benehes of the Paul's church were thronged with the deputies of the National Assembly. There is not merely a difference between sized dining room. Very different was the state of things when the benches of the Paul's church were thronged with the deputies of the National Assembly. There is not merely a difference between Frankfort now and Frankfort in IS48; it is a total contrast. The sharpest observer cannot detect a sign of the presence of the State representatives; men know that the Diet exists, but it is a thing invisible and unheard; the only indication of it is in the two Austrian sentries at the gate of the Thurn and Taxis Palace, and perhaps the black, red, and gold banner which still waves at the foot of the old bridge, the single survivor of the thousand that fluttered over the soil of Germany, east and west, in IS48. "mocking the air with colors idly spread," even from the dome of the Hohenzollerns, in Berlin.

In the absence of facts there is no dearth of arguments and speculations; but, till some act or decision shall have given them a positive application, most of them are of little value.

The Austrian journals—a term that does not mean merely the journals published in Austria, but those inspired more or less from Vienna—report a qualified withdrawal, by England, of the protest against the admission of the non-German States of Austria. If all the German governments, it is stated, agree on the admission—that is, assent to it by unnumity—

admission of the non-German States of Austria. If all the German governments, it is stated, agree on the admission—that is, assent to it by unanimity—England will regard it as what Austria asserts it is—a purely German question. If any opposition is raised to the proposal, it will rise to an European question, and the foreign powers will have to be consulted on it. One strong effort has been made on the Austrian side to prove that the plan does not require the unanimity of voices to give it validity, but there is a precedent against this conclusion; the Polish provinces of Prassia were admitted in 1818, and the einstimung Keil was then required for it.

A decree of the Euvarian government, just issued, will give an idea of the strictness with which the authority of the police is exercised, not only towards foreigners but natives of the country. A similar authority of the police is exercised, not only towards foreigners but natives of the country. A similar increase of severity may be observed nearly all over Germany; and the new measures likely to be agreed on hereafter by the Diet will probably increase rather than diminish it.

Beiglum. M. Dumon-Dumortier is charged with forming a

Portugal.

The steam frigate Cafarelli arrived at Brest on the 16th. She left Lisbon on the 12th. Her officers state that no ministry had then been formed, nor had Saldanha quitted Oporto. Considerable agitation was observed at Lisbon on the sailing of

The Urace di Naccia of the 15th inst. has the The Urver di Navoid of the toen lost and infollowing.

We are assured that a concedat has been concluded between Rome and the Sardinian government. The latter, it appears, agreed to the unconditional return to their respective diocesses of Archbishops Francoi and Marengia, and to the appointment of a new Nuncio is to be invested with the powers enjoyed by his predecessor. The object and result of those arrangements, which are partly the work of the Court of Caseria, would be a political league between Rome, Naples, Pictimont, and Tuccany, in order to obtain the evacuation of the Footifical States by the French and Austrian troops.

Denmark and the Duchies.

Advices from Hamburg, of the 18th ult., state that the Assembly of Notables held their first meeting on the 17th. Count Bille Brahe addressed the Assembly, and alluded to the conciliatory feelings of the Danish government as evidenced in the amnesty. A draft of a joint constitution for the duchies in onion with the Danish monarchy was then placed before the Assembly. Another meeting was to be held on the following Monday.

Anstria.

A lvice: from Hamburg, of the 16th ult. state:—
The Austrians are terribly afraid of the democratic stubs and publications. Every meeting advertised by a club of that denomination was prevented, on their instigation, by the police: nevertheless, their guards and patrols are increased, and all the soldiers who are mounting guard or on parade, are loading their muskets ready to fire at a moment's notice. The regiments in the neighborhood, too, got orders to march upon Hamburg at the first signal given to them. Hitherto, however, they had no occasion, because nobody thinks of creating any disturbance. They are continually pestering the Scaate about the press, which, according to their contracted ideas, is by far too liberal, though it has been moderating itself since the Prussians and the Austrians are lording over us. Of two actions which were brought against editors by the state attorney, for offending friendly powers, one was acquitted, but the other found guilty and sentenced to fines—the editor 300 and the publisher 200 marks, together about £30, which, in the eyes of arbitrary governments, of course, appears too mild, considering, as they do, a caricature on a crowned head as a hainous crime, for which the offender ought to be sent to prison for many years; and this was the order mentioned in my last given to about 10,000 men.

The Levant. We have reseived the Constantinople journals up to the 4th of May. General Aupick embarked on the 30th ult. in the Vedette, for France. All Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had retired to Broussan norder to recruit his health, and was replaced, ad 1950 on, by 1 uni Licendi. The dates from Colombo (Ceylon) are to the 15th of April. The arrival of the mail from London of the 24th of February, with the intelligence of the proposed equalization of the duties on coffee, had had so little effect, that the value of the native high had a specific property advanced from 1s. to 2s. 6d.

had had so little effect, that the value of the native kind had subsequently advanced from 1s. to 2s. 6d. The progress of the shipping season was such as to confirm the view as to the shortness of the crop. An American vessel, the second during the season, was in the port, taking coffee for the United States. As regards the health of the island, the report from Colombo is less satisfactory than usual, small-pox being very prevalent, while there were also a few cases of cholera. Neither of the diseases, now-ever, had assumed a fatal character, and the rains, which were shortly to be expected, would probably put an end to both. The interior was generally healthy, and the promise of the coming crop, with few exceptions, very good.

The supply of freight was abundant, and all the bulk of the crop was on board or in Colombo. Exchanges had gone from 14½ to 8 discount during the

bulk of the crop was on board or in Colombo. Exchanges had gone from 145 to 8 discount during the month, and a further fall of 2 to 4 per cent was expected. An attempt made to get up a Protectionist petition against the equalization of the coffee duties is mentioned as having received very

meager support.

India.

Advices from Hombay are to April 17. Letters from Peshawur state that a force of 2,000 men is about to be marched into the Affreedees' country to destroy their crops and cultivation; but this report lacks confirmation. An extra issue of the Dercence Noor, published at Peshawur, on the 31st March, announces that the Ameer of Kabul, having passed the Hindoo-Koh and invaded Bucharia, had attacked the Walee of Balk, and besieged his town, after beating him in the field. During the siege, two sons of the Walee fell into the hands of Dost Mohamed, who is said to have put them to death, shortly after which Balk surrendered. The Ameer's brother, Sultan Mahomed, was encamped at Alee Musjid.

The Deejerat frontier still continues in a disturbed state. The hill tribes are collected at the mouths of various passes, watching an opportunity for a foray; but the arrangements for their reception are so effective, that they have not as yet ventured a descent. It is expected that they will shortly disperse; for, as they cannot carry provisions for any length of time, to keep them at bay is sufficient to insure their defeat.

The harvest in the Punjab and northwest provinces is most abundant; throughout the latter districts, wheat though califyated by cannot describ the redest.

vinces is most abundant: throughout the latter districts, wheat, though cultivated by capital bor-rowed from the village bankers at the average rate of twenty-four per cont, is selling for eight shillings

oftwenty-four per cent, is selling for eight shillings the quarter.

The Ganges Company's steamer Patna was lost near Bulliah on the 29th of March. Mr. Fortune, the naturalist, had arrived at Calcutta from China, with upwards of 20,000 tea plants for the use of the Himalayan nurseries, Kemaon and Gurhwall. The Assam Tea Company's plantations are also rapidly increasing, and there is little doubt that in a few years tea will be extensively produced in India.

The Nuwab of Ellichpore continues to hold his districts in Berar, in spite of the Nizam and the army sent by him against the former. That army being, like the rest of the Nizam's establishment, very considerably in arrears, showed unequivocal symptoms of matiny and intentions of extreme measures against their commander, who, flying from their wrath, sought refuge in Scindeah's country at Boorhanpore. The troops, consisting principally of Rohillas and other mercenaries, followed him thither, and compelled him to put himself at their head and to return to the Nizam's country. There is an unusual amount of public works going as a Bombay. The railway works are progressing

their head and to return to the Nizan's country.

There is an unusual amount of public works going on a Bombay. The railway works are progressing favorably. A breakwater is being constructed in connection with the deckyard. Tanks and wells are being sunk in all directions, and between 3,000 and 4,000 workmen are employed by the Board of Conservancy in carrying out municipal improvements.

China.
Our advices from China are dated Hong Kong,

March 30.

The Governor-General of Manilla had left that settlement, with a force of about 5,000 men, for the Sooloo Islands in the Lastern Archipelago, for the purpose of destroying the pirates which infested those parts. Accounts from Manilla state that on the 28th of January an attack had been made by the Governor General on the forts at Sooloo, which resulted in their capture, together with 140 pieces artillery and other munitions of war. The Sultan resulted in their capture, together with 140 pieces artillery and other munitions of war. The Sultau and many of the inhabitants had fled to the interior. The loss on their side is not stated. That of the attacking force was about 120 killed and wounded. The defences of the island have been demolished, and the surrounding country laid waste.

It is reported that the Spanish authorities do not intend to retain possession of the island.

Considerable shipments of Chinese coolies still continue to be made to the west coast of America and to the Sandwich Islands.

and to the Sandwich Islands.
We learn from Canton that two American gentle-

men, returning from an excursion about six miles beyond the city, had been attacked, severely beat-en, and robbed of their valuables and outer garments.

Our advices from Shanghai are down to the 23d

March.
The import market at Canton has been rather in-The import market at Canton has been rather inactive during the month. At Shanghai it has been
more buoyant. In tea, transactions have been on a
fair scale at both places, but particularly in the
north, where the remaining chops of Congou on
the market have been cleared off at high rates.

At Canton, the high prices ruling have checked
the export, and some vessels failing of getting
loaded, after waiting a length of time, have left.
The total export from China to Great Britain to The total export from China to Great Eritain to date is about 57,000,000 lbs. against 49,500,000 lbs. last year, exhibiting an excess of 7,500,000 lbs., the greater part of which arises from increased export from Shanghai. In silk, the transactions have been trifling. The total export from China to date is about 16,800 bales and 1,180 cases, against 13,-840 last year.

840 last year.
In harbor.—The United States sloop Marion.

"Le Tre Nozze," by Alary, composer of the opera "Rosamunda," and the "Redemption," an oratorio, has been produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. This comic opera has been quite successful—Sontag, Giuliani, Ida Bertrand, Lablache, Ferranti and Gardoni contributing to its effective representation. Carlotta Grisi is at the head of the ballet department of Her Majesty's Theatre. The next novelty intended to be produced at this house is Thaiberg's opera. It will embrace the whole strength of the company. Immediately after the production of the above, "Fidelio," with Sims Keeves and Cruvelli in the principal rôles, will be brought forward. Foreign Music and the Drama.

Reeves and Cravelli in the principal Poles, will be brought forward.

At the Royal Opera, London, Grisi, Angri, Bianchi, Mario and Tamberlik have appeared in "La Donna del Lago." Viardet Garcia and Ronconi are expected to join this company about the 10th of June. "Lucrezia Borgia" is in rehearsal. Herr Formes takes the part of Alfonso, a character admirably suited to his powers. The cast of "L'Enfont Provingue" is not yet determined on, and there is no immediate prospect of the long announced "Fidelic" coming forth. It is said that Castellan's refusal of her part is one amongst other causes of this indefinite postponement. of this indefinite postponement.

of this indefinite postponement.

Drary Lane Theatre appears to be managed in a singular manner. Mr. Anderson will visit this country in the autumn. Mrs. Warner has also announced her intention of crossing the Atlantic. Mr. Ranger has appeared, with some success, as Sir Peter Teazle. "Azael" is still performed. It is a poor production compared with the version of the Broadway theatre.

At the Haymarket theatre, Douglas Jerroid's drama, "Petired from Business," is still performed. Though it was a total failure in this city, in spite of ts poverty of incident and plot, its local peculiarities render it somewhat pleasing to a London audience. Idundreds of superior plays its neglected in the ca-binets of managers and actors on both sides of the

At the Princess' Theatre, a new five act play, by the author of "The Templar," is announced. At the Olympic, London, nothing of any interest has been performed, beyond an Euglish version of a French drama.

French drama.

Miss P. Horton has retired from the Haymarket theatre. She refused to play Paul Puffins in Douglas Jerrold's play. This exhibition of admirable good sense on the part of Miss Horton, should be sustained. No lady having any regard for her profession, should degrade the stage by appearing in such a silly exhibition as that incidental to costuming Paul Puffins.

ing Paul Puffins.

Saddlers Wells theatre is still directed by Mr.
Phelps' skill and judgment. This establishment is
the only English theatre entitled to the complete
admiration of those who seek the elevation of the
drama. For eight years it has presented, as its
chief attractions, only first class productions. Mrs. Mowatt is at Liverpool.

Mr. Charles Stilt, pantomimist, died in London on the fourth of May.

Mr. Charles Stilt, pantomimist, died in London on the fourth of May.

A labblin paper of the löth ult., says:—"Last evening, a concert was given here by the members of a French company about to proceed to the United States; and, with the exception of the pinnist, M. Rocckel, the names of the artistes are not familiar to those dwelling on this side of the channel. The trusical selections comprised several of the compositions of Rossini and others of the Italian school: but, as might have been anticipated, Auber and Horold had their merits displayed, and with a degree of national feeling that could not be found fault with. The style of singing in some of the concerted themes was uneven, with much of character and peculiarity, but not always a due command exercised over the voice. For instance, there were portions from the duet from "Il Rarbiere" eleverly interpreted by higging Jogand, the barytone, and Litter, the selections comprised several of the compositions of Rossini and others of the Italian school: but, as might have been satisficated, Auber and Herold had their merits displayed, and with a degree of national feeling that could not be found fault with. The style of singing in some of the concerted thomes was uneven, with much of character and peculiarity, but not always a due command exercised over the voice. For instance, there were portions from the duet from "Il Europe" eleverly interpreted by Alegere Jogand, the larvione, and Lalve, the Rasilian Charge d'Affaires and the gentlemen attache; the Bolivian Minister and the gentlemen attache; the Rasilian Charge d'Affaires and the gentlemen attache; the Bolivian Minister and the gentlemen attache; the Rasilian Charge d'Affaires and the gentlemen attache; the Rasilian Charge d'Affaires and the gentlemen attache; the Marien Charge d'Affaires and the gentlemen attache; the Noicaragus Minister and the gentlemen attache; the

tenor; while in the more flowing passages their manner was too abrupt, and their interpretation deficient in refinement. Madame Bovenni, whose voice is a mezzo-soprano, in a scene of much pretension, displayed great dramatic energy and fervor, although her actent sometimes sounded rather abruptly on the ear, owing to this very excess of energy. Madame Daterney, the primadonna of the company, was favorably received, and, in an aria of Auber's, her roulades, her effective management, and the upper tones of the voice in contrasted passages, and her general judgment as a vocalist, secured her the deserved plaudits of the audience. Not the least attractive feature in the performances was the dancing of Mesdemoiselles Prevot and Decroze, and the fact that scarcely any notice was given of this addition to the programme, made the house feel more gratified with this species of attraction. The figure of one of these ladies is commanding, and her movements are executed with much skill, and the general ensemble produced by the performances is of a nature calculated to afford pleasure to an audience." to an audience.

Foreign Miscellan y.

The new Norwegian Four per Cent Loan, negotiated jointly by Solomon Heine and by Hambro & Son, amounting to 3,600,000 marks banco, is a series of the old one negotiated by the same houses a few years ago. The latter rose to 101½; but the former, brought into the market, could not be realized at more than 99, which, compared with other securities, is a very good price. First-rate bills, which were discounted at the beginning of the year at 2 per cent, cannot be done at 3 per cent now, owing to these Swedish and Norwegian loans.

The accounts from Paris describe the movement in favor of the revision of the constitution to be making very great progress, not only in the capital but also in the provinces.

It is stated that the Porte has intimated to the Austrian government its ultimatum respecting the refugees, which is to the effect that they will not efugees, which is to the enect of detained beyond the autumn.

The elections in Spain were proceeding in favor of the government. In Bavaria, the greatest dissatisfaction has created, by an order prohibiting the soldiers from appearing in public places in the company of fe-males—an order, the journals state, it will be im-ossible to carry into effect.

The ship building yards at the upper end of the lyde are at present a scene of great activity.

Fashionable Intelligence.

THN QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S DRAWING ROOM.
The Queen held a drawing room on Thursday afternoon, May 15, 185. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia were present, attended by the Countess A. de Hacke, Countess Louisa Oriolla, and the gentlemen of their suite.

ieir suite. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar attended the drawing room. Before the drawing room Sir John Milbanke was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Queen wore a train of blue watered silk, brocaded with gold, trimmed with blue riband and tulle, and ornamented with diamonds. The petticeat was of white stain, trimmed with tulle and white riband, and also ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's headdress was diamonds and feathers.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia wore a train of white watered silk, trimmed with gold blonde. The petticeat was of the same material, ornamented in

train of white watered silk, trimmed with gold blonde. The petticcat was of the same material, ornamented in front with poppies. The headdress was formed of diamonds and emeralds with feathers of gold blonde. Her Royal Highness wore the Louisen Order, and also the decoration of a Russian Order of Knighthood.

The following presentations to Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, took plaze in the Diplomatic Circle:

By Mrs. Abbott Lawrence:

Miss M'Curdy, daughter of the United States' Charge d'Affaires to Austria.

Ry the Viscountess Palmerston:

La Countesse Alfieri, nee de Cavour.

By M. Van de Weyer:

Mr. Grenier, Membre du Senat Beige.
M. de Rossius Orban, Vice-President de la Chambre de Commerce à Liège.

m. A. Demanet, Lieutenant-Colonel de Genie. M. A. Poncelet, Ingénieur en Chef à l'Admini es Chemins de Fer. M. Jules Germaert, Ingénieur en Chef des Mines. M. Coppens ppens.
Mr. Abbott Lawrence:
Mr. M'Curdy, Charge d'Affaires of the United

States to Austria.

Lieutenant Parrott, of the United States Navy.

Mr. James Lawrence, eldest son of the Ministe ormerly Attache.

By Le Marquis d'Azeglio:—
Le Comte Charles Albert Alfieri.

By Baren Koller, Austrian Charge d'Affaires:—
Le Chevalier de Burg, President of the Austrian Com-

aission.

The Count Hohenthal, Saxon Minister at Paris.

By M. Marescalchi, Charge d'Affaires de France:

Baron Charles Dupin, President de la Commission Francaise de l'Exposition Universelle.

M. Frederic Barret, Secretaire du Commissariat Géné-

caise de l'Exposition Université.

M. Frederic Barret, Secretaire du Commissariat General de France.

M. Octave Sallandrouze, Attaché au Commissariat.

M. Ferdinand Dervien, Attaché à l'Ambassade de France à Londres.

M. le Comte de Kergeriay. Membre du Jury Français.

Among the diplomatic circle present were, the United States Minister and Mrs. Lawrence. Mr. Bancrett Davis Secretary of Legation, and Colonel Lawrence, Attache.

Secretary of Legation, and Colonel Lawrence. Attache.

HER MAIRSTY'S STATE EALL.

[From the London Times, May 20]

The Queen gave, last evening, a state ball at Bucking-ham Palace, to a most brilliant court, the invitations exceeding 2100. The arrangements were similar to the first reception this season, the entire suite of state salcons being opened, and brilliantly illuminated with handsome crystal lusters and gift chandeliers; the garter room and ante-room, at the south end of the picture gallery, were also opened for the accommodation of the numerous visiters. The choicest exotics and fragrant flowers were tastefully arranged in the sleeves behind the elevated seats reserved for Her Majesty and her royal guests, both in the ball room and also in the throne room; groups of flowers also adorned the picture gallery and the grand hall.

The company became to arrive scene flow 20 colors these flowers also adorned the picture gauery and the hall.

The company began to arrive soon after 9 o clock those the company sarden en

The company began to arrive soon after 9 o'clock, those having the carrie alighting by the temporary garden entrance, and the general circle entering the Palace by the grand hall. All the visiters were conducted by the principal staircase, through the green drawing room to the picture gallery and the grand salcon.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert entered the grand salcon at a quarter before 10 o'clock, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Ducke of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Ducke of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Duck and Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, his Royal Highness the Pulce Ernest of Wurtemberg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leingen, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

Her Majesty and her august circle passed through the

of Wurtemberg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and his Serene Hiligness Prince Edward of Saxe Welmar.

Her Majesty and her august circle passed through the assembled company in the grand salcon, and were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the ball room, where Mr. Roose's quadrille band was in attendance. The general circle followed the Queen and Prince Albert and their reyal guests into the ball room.

The Queen were a blonde dress over white silk, with colored flowers of various kinds worked on it, ornamented with bunches of flowers to correspond, and diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of flowers of various kinds, to correspond with the dress, ornamented with diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a black talle dress over black satin, trimmed with black lace; the front crnamented with bouquets of diamonds and amethysts. Her Royal Highness head-dress was of white releve with feathers and blonde lappets, and the ornaments amethysts and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia were a dress of pale blue crape over blue silk, trimmed with blue satin ribben and white blonde with roses and illies. Her Royal Highness were as a head dress agrained of illius and plak roses, and diamond ornaments.

Her Royal Highness the Puchess of Saxe Coborg Gotha were a dress of white talle, over white satin trimmed with flowers. Her Royal Highness wore a lead dress of flowers and diamonds.

Her Majesty opened the ball with his Reyal Highness.

dismonds.

Her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, in a quadrille, at five minutes before 10 clock, the risearch being his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha and the Duchess of Sutherland. The other members of the royal party

the Duke of Saze Coburg Gotha and the Duchess of Subseriand. The other members of the royal party oined in this quadrille.

After this dance, a number of quadrilles, waitzes, and other dances were performed in the ball-room, by Mr. Bouse's quadrille band.

Dancing afterwards commenced in the throne-room where Jullien's band was stationed, with

The Great Exhibition Quadrille.

In the orchestra were Herr Konig (cornet a piston). M. Collinet (fingeolet), Messra. Baker, Cooper. Doyle, Lavigne, Cloff, Jarrett, C. Harper, Anglois, Colline, &c.

The following dances were played by the band during the evening:—

QUADRILLES.

the evening:
La Tempesta, from Halevy's Opera. The Nepaulese
VALUES.
Debutanten Strace.
Mariette
La Mandolina
POLKAS.
The Crystal Fountain Karl Buller
Die Zapfenstreich
Polka des l'oignardsJullien.
The Koh-1-noor
UALOPS.
The Amazon and Tiger Karl Buller

The Review Jullien.
The Berby Jullien.
During the evening the company were served with refreshments in the garter room and the green drawing room.
A state supper was served with regal magnificence. soon after twelve o'clock, in the principal dinner room, on long ranges of tables; the spiender of the service be-ing heightened by the consummate taste of the decora-tion. They were most brilliantly lit by gold candelabra

Uchatius, Colonel Van Alen, Lieutenant L. B. Avery, Lieutenant Caldwell, Lieutenant Parrott, Lieutenant G. H. Preble, Lieutenant J. Duer, Miss Kimbail.

Discovery of a New Planet.

same year; and Victoria. September 13, 1850.

I reman, sir, yours respectfully.

Mr. Bishop's Observatory. Regent's-park. May 20.

Markets.

Losnon Money Market. Tuesday evening. May 20.—
The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 per mille discount (according to the new tariff.) which, at the English mint price of £3 17s. 10½4, per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 26.10; and the exchange at Paris on London at shor being 25.00, it follows that gold is 0.40 per cent dearer in Paris than in London. By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 425 per mark, which, at the English mint price of £3 17s. 10½4, per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.4½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.5½, it follows that gold is 0.29 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg. The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent, and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.92 per cent in favor of England; and after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United Statty. The English funds have been very steady to-day, although there has been little business. Consols were quoted at 97½ to ½ for money, and at 97½ to ½ for the account. Bank Stock closed at 210 to 211; Reduced, 90½ to ½; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97½; Long Anusities, 7¾; India Stock, 259 to 261; India Bonds, 50s. to 33e; and Exchequer Bills, 41s to 44s. premium. The Exchequer Bills dated June, 1830, have been advertised to-day to be brought in the be-exchanged for new bills bearing the same interest—namely, 1½d, per day. The foreign stock market was inactive to-day, and prices showed a little flatness towards the close of business. In the official little bargains comprised—Brazilian, at 89½, the Small, 89; Chilian, 104¼; Danish Five per Cents, 105½; Ecuador, 3½; Rosican, for account, 53½; not the account, 5½, a

Liverroof, Cotton Market, May 19.—There has been a good demand for cotton to day, and the sales exceed 7.000 bales—2.000 on speculation and for expert. List Friday's quotations are firmly maintained.

May 20.—The market has been a little steadier te-day; prices, however, are unaltered. The sales, which include 1.000 for export, amount to about 5.000 bales, and consist of 4.000 American; 100 Pernam and Maranham, 7d, to 8% d.; 500 Surat, 3% d. to 4% d.; 50 Sea Island, 16d, to 19d

Lense Woolles Clork, May 20.—The markets in both cloth halls have been rather flat and quiet to-day; the absence of most of the principal manufacturers at the wool sales in London is doubtless the cause.

Livernool. Corn Marker, May 20.—At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, who, however, showed little disposition to enter into business. Wheat met with a slow retail sale, at about the prices of this day week, but flour was 6d, per sack and 2d per barrel lower. Oats and oatmeal, being more plentiful than of late, were rather easier to buy than on Friday, but still ½d per 45 ibs, and 3d, per load dearer than on this day week. Barley, beans, and peas were in moderate request, at full prices. A liberal supply of Indian corn being expected to arrive in a day or two, buyers acted with great caution, and prices receded 5d, per quarter; 3ls, being the top price of American yellow, Trom the quay.

Lensow Paonece: Marker, Mincing lane, May 20.—Sugar—The large public sales oppressed the market, and a decline of 6d, was very generally extubished 800 high, and a decline of 6d, in low qualities. Greeny lames, by the importer; 1000 bags Ceylon, and 5d, so and 100 bags of Rengal rold in public sale; 5000 bags and withdrawn by the importer; 1000 bags Ceylon, and 3d, self-red large public sales of plantation (eylou were chiefly bought in for want of buyers at last week's prices; 700 bags good ordinary native were also bought in at 40s. Tea-809 packages of China, usual assertment, were also brought forward—7,000 passed auction. 1.200 sold at prices which averaged previous rates. Indige—The quarterly sale concluded to-day. The total quantity offered was 2,500 chests, of which 2,500 chests were sold, the remainder sithdrawn or bought in Rengal of middling and good qualities, sold a shade dearer than last sale, but Madras and Kurpoh sold at a decline of 3d, to 3d, fine qualities excepted, which sold at last sale is prices. Condited to-day. The total quantity offered was 2,500 chests, of which

fourths of a cent per pound. The excess in receipts at the ports had increased only to \$22.312 bales.

Cartox Marker Report—How Keen, March 30 — Since our last our import market has continued without much alteration. Cotton—Prices have declined. The sales are reported at only 8,500 bales. Bombay, quoted Ts. 8 to 9; Bengal, Ts. 8.5 to Ts. 92; Madras, Ts. 8.5 to Ts. 9.5. Stock 43,300 bales asgainst 33,300 bales have recorded to 24, quoted at \$23.00 bales. Some 16 to 24, quoted at \$23.00 bales. Some 25 to 22.52 to \$31, Nos. 28 to 22.52 to \$31, Nos. 38 to 42, \$34½ to \$37. The stock is estimated at about 1,000 bales. Long Cloths.—In the lower descriptions of both grays and whites prices have advanced, Grays quoted at \$2.30 to \$2.00 thies, \$2.00 to \$3.10. Woollens.—Spanish stripes.—The value of an ascortomatic 88s to 66c. Long ells assorted quoted \$6.80 to \$7.20. Scarlet \$7.26. Iron, in consequence of speculation, has advanced. The sales have been about 0,000 pis. We quote rod, \$2.25 to \$2.85; ton, \$2.5 to \$2.15; round, \$2.50 to \$4.00; hoop, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Tin plates, \$2.10 to \$4.00; hoop, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Tin plates, \$2.10 to \$4.00; hoop, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Tin plates, \$2.10 to \$4.00; hoop, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Tin plates, \$2.10 to \$4.00; hoop, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Tin plates, \$2.10 to \$4.00; hoop, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Tin plates, \$2.10 to \$4.00; hoop, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Tin plates, \$2.10 to \$4.00; hoop, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Tin plates, \$2.10 to \$4.00; hoop, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Tin plates, \$2.10 to \$4.00; hoop, \$2.50 to \$3.10. Tin plates, \$2.00. Tea.—There has been a moderate business done in this article during the month. Of Congou about 10 chops have been atken at previous rates. The purchases of Soushong are estimated at 15 chops, on which a reduction on previous prices has been submitted to. The sales of Country Greens for England and America have been considerable, as a been submitted to. The sales of Country Greens for England and America have been considerabl

Expert from Canton from July
1, 1830, to March 24, 1831..., 32,977,000
Expert from Shanghai from
July 1, 1930, to March 12, 1831.17,500,000
1,562,500 10,462,000

43,065,000 6,505,000 49,570,00

Exchange on England first class bills and American credits, as to 5a. 0),d.; ou India. Company's accepted paper, 227r. to 22ar. Freight.—The rate has ruled \$5. 12 5s.; but an American ressel is at present leading for Liverpool at 20s.

From Shanghai we have dates to the 17th inst. There had been an active domand for imports, and prices for meet articles higher. Ton —The transactions consisted chiefly of purchases of common Congou, at from Ts. 12 to 12 13. Very little of any description of ten remained on the market. Slik —Owing to the small quantity of this article remaining on the market, the business done had been small; onone or two small purchases an advance of \$20 per peculiars paid. No. 2 Tentles quoted nominally \$130, No. 5, \$410 Taysann, \$200 te \$315. Long Gloths.—There had been a good domand for these goods, but recent arrivals caused holders to be less firm in maintaining prices. Grays quoted \$2.5 to \$3, whites, \$2.40 \$2.50. —Assorted, \$90s. to Noc. Exchange on England, 4s. 11d.; bills, with documents, 5s. On India, Company's accepted, bills had been done at 23r, per \$100. Freight, \$2.102 \$9.